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The following are the rates of advertising in the
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$ 1 per Square, for each week, for first one in.
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Press & Tribune
CHICAGO.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have news, via New Orleans, from Mexico to the 15th. The bombardment of Vera Cruz, by Miramon had been renewed with vigor, and with considerable success. Many persons had been killed in the city by the shot and shells of the besieging party. Two more Spanish steamers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 13th.

NORTHERN DISUNIONISTS.

A correspondent reminds us that Mr. Garrison proclaimed disunion doctrines as early as 1845, and that from that day to the present he and his followers have been sturdy and consistent advocates of disunion. Of this fact we were not ignorant when we spoke of Mr. Phillips' Brooklyn speech as the first delivered by a Northern man to a Northern audience. The speeches of Garrison, Phillips, Burleigh, Foster, Pillsbury, and others of the Garrison school, at their annual convocations and on special occasions, were anti-slavery speeches, in which occasional expressions of hostility to the Union were indulged; but not one of them that we are aware of, before the recent effort of Mr. Phillips, ever called an audience together for the express purpose of delivering a disunion speech. It was in this belief that we characterized the speech of Mr. Phillips as the first of its kind ever delivered on Northern soil.

THE HERALD AGAIN.

The *Herald* is improving. We thought that a paper, ambitious of becoming the organ of the Northwestern Democracy, had committed a fatal mistake when it planted itself upon a radical anti-slavery platform; but we are not so sure that in the case of the *Herald* it will turn out to have been a brilliant stroke of policy. It has been demonstrated of late that it is possible to profess an anti-slavery creed, and at the same time maintain the most slavish pro-slavery dogmas, and throw an immense amount of dirt at those whose preaching is in harmony with their anti-slavery creed. There are indications that the *Herald* has profited by the example, and marked out for itself a similar line of policy. We are not so sure but what this will prove a winning card; it certainly will if the Democracy hereabouts have any conscience remaining to be quieted. The *Herald's* method will do this in cases where the *Times'* doctrine of "indifference" would utterly fail. We bet on the *Herald*.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

We observe that several of our cotemporaries in this State are expressing their preferences freely on the subject of a Republican candidate for Governor. This is all very well; we have no fault to find with it. But we desire to put our friends upon their guard against the temptation to indulge in harsh expressions and unkind insinuations against those who may chance to stand in the way of this or that favorite. The gentlemen who have been named thus far in connection with the nomination for Governor, any Republican in the State may very cheerfully vote for, upon whichsoever of them the choice may fall. Let this fact be born in mind; and if any of our cotemporaries should think it his duty to advocate the claims of his favorite before the meeting of the Convention, let him do so upon the merits of his man exclusively, and not by offensive contrasts and personal detraction. We intend to carry the State at the November election, both on the National and State tickets, but in order to do so, we must have an united and a harmonious party. We want all of our strength to be made available, to be in good working order; and we earnestly caution our friends against any course of conduct, on the ground of mere personal preferences, that may endanger this result. Will they take the advice in the same spirit that prompts the giving of it?

MARYLAND.

Not long since Mr. Douglas went up to Baltimore, on the occasion of the Democratic primary elections there, and it happened strangely enough that while in the city four ballot boxes were smashed, which were supposed to contain a majority of votes adverse to the Little Giant. By this means his friends secured eight or ten ward delegations, and when the Senator returned to Washington it was very generally believed by his blowers and strikers that he would secure a majority of the delegates to Charleston from that State. It appears, however, that the State Convention voted, him out of the ring without ceremony, not giving him a single delegate, but on the contrary denouncing his Squatter Sovereignty dogma without stint. This seems to settle the question of his getting any Southern support at Charleston quite conclusively in the negative. If Delaware and Missouri shall follow the example of Maryland, as seems altogether likely, a stampede will take place among the squatter sovereigns which will leave Mr. Douglas utterly bankrupt in the Convention, unable even to decide the contest between his adversaries.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

Last Stages—Hasty Legislation—Exemption Law—Reduction of Interest—Storm Sewer's Claim—Printing Bills—Statistician, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

MADISON, March 24, 18 0.

LAST STAGES.

Legislation is evidently in its last stages, though how long the throes of dissolution will continue it is impossible to tell. We are having the picture of the closing days of Congress on a reduced scale. Members are anxious to get home, "one to his farm, another to his merchandise." But a great amount of business remains to be done. In fact, almost all the matters of general, in distinction from those of local and private, interest which have come before the Legislature, remain to be disposed of. A great many bills for limited and special purposes have been passed, and many more are in various stages of progress through one House or the other. One cannot fail to note, as the season draws near to its close, the anxiety of members to secure attention to their own favorite measures—those in which they or their immediate constituents have a special interest. Let one member move a suspension of the rules for the purpose of considering a bill which he has in charge and in order to get through the forms of law, and immediately another will move to include in the motion his own pet bill. Another still will urge the inclusion of his, and so it will go round the House or Senate, until a huge pile of bills and resolutions is exempted from the rules and comes up hurriedly for action. And now you must vote for my measure or risk the chance of yours by my vote against it. The House and Senate resolve themselves about these days into mutual admiration societies. Is it any wonder that at such times many bills should pass without the least of reasons, or that others really meritorious should fail? Is it any wonder that some members should push their own measures through, and then be virtuous and economical, and all that, at the expense of some appropriation bill, in which no member has a personal interest?

More than eleven hundred bills have been brought before the Legislature this winter. You can guess how large a proportion are of general interest. With all this amount of matter to dispose of, it is already conceded that the Legislature cannot adjourn, as agreed, on the 7th. There has been some talk of a recess for a week or ten days, and then a return to business. But such a measure will not commend itself to the public and so will hardly be ventured upon. A motion of that sort was brought forward in the House yesterday, but got very few votes. Some members would like to go home and attend the coming elections with a view to being chosen members of the Board of Supervisors, &c. But the Legislature is not likely to accommodate in this personal matter.

EXEMPTION LAW.

An exemption law was passed a day or two since, to which none but the most obdurate creditor will object, and for which Wisconsin will draw upon herself no opprobrium. It exempts sewing machines from levy upon executions or attachments. This is a fit law to go with the homestead exemption law, or that which gives the mechanic the use of his tools. It will be a special boon to many an industrious woman, who may, by this means, keep herself and family from want.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

A bill has passed reducing the highest rate of interest from 12 to 10 per cent. Hitherto our legal rate of interest has been 7 per cent, where there is no special agreement, with liberty to make it 12 by such agreement. For the last few years little interest has accrued except at the highest possible rates, and many have come to feel, under the pinch of the last two years, that the burden of prevalent rates of interest is more than the people can bear. An amendment to the bill was offered reducing the maximum rate to 7 per cent, but this was not adopted. The Governor is openly in favor of a low rate of interest, and thinks that the facility of getting in debt which our high rates of interest have produced, ought to be curtailed. He will sign any bill, therefore, tending in this direction, with alacrity.

BARSTOW'S CLAIM.

From year to year Ex-Governor Barstow has presented his claim to the Legislature for an appropriation of several thousand dollars to repay him the sum for expenses incurred in endeavoring to keep the timber-special chair which he had taken possession of by means of a false canvass of votes. As the majority of the Legislature, since his fraudulent canvass, has been Republican, his ex-excellency has not found much favor for his claim. The Republicans do not feel that the State ought to pay a man for trying with all his might to keep its highest office by a sheer usurpation. If the sham Democracy get into power again, Barstow will undoubtedly get the wished for appropriation.

PRINTING BILL.

The disposal of the bill of the State Printer is still as troublesome a question as ever. How to avoid giving the Printer a sum enormously larger than any one expected at the time the contract was made would ever be demanded and put across his getting still more by a suit at law against the State, is a point of great difficulty. A compromise is proposed by some, while others are for adhering to the construction which the State officers put upon the contract, and leaving the Printer to the courts, if he is not satisfied. Yesterday the whole subject was referred back to a new committee.

DEFALCATION.

The fact has come to light recently that our County Treasury is minus some twenty thousand dollars of what should be in it. An investigation recently undertaken shows that a course of peculation has been pursued under three successive Treasurers. Similar revelations, you are aware, have recently been made in Cook county. The discovery is only tending to increase the general distrust which was so extensively created by the great Land Grant frauds of two years ago. It is not alone the want of money that is troubling us, but the want of character, the want of honesty and integrity.

HO FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—A number of parties are already making preparations to start from this city at an early day, to seek their fortunes at the Peak. Among them are some of our most energetic and substantial citizens—men of sufficient capital to make the most complete arrangements for prosecuting the business of gold seeking in a systematic manner.

Messrs. Peers and Chiek, we understand are to start this week, having shipped a Quartz Crusher, and other necessary machinery in advance—Messrs. Morrill and Custard are to be soon; and about the first of May, Mr. Thomas Garrison, Mr. James Lake and his son, are to start in company. Each of these parties we believe are to take with them a very superior Quartz Crusher, manufactured at the Foundry of Messrs. Clark & Utter of this city.—*Rock-ford Republican.*

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln is in this city as counsel in an important suit before the United States District Court.

PERSONL.—Hon. J. W. North, of Minnesota, one of the Delegates elect to the Chicago Republican National Convention, is at the Richmond House.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.—The Musical Union Academy will go into operation on the 20th inst, Friday evening, Prof. J. H. Bird as conductor.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Sons of the Bay State are moving in the matter of receiving the delegation from their State to the National Convention.

OCEAN STEAMER CLEARED.—The steamship Milwaukee left this port on Saturday to take her place for the season in the Milwaukee and Grand Haven line.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning at the fire on State street a horse attached to a butcher's wagon took fright at one of the steam fire engines and ran away. The craft was brought to however without damage.

"MAID OF ATHENS."—The *Journal* says a runaway Boston heiress came to this city with her swain, put up at the Foster House, and was taken back to Boston and to her "parients" by officer Wright of that city. Her swain went—about his business.

A HIGH COURT TO BE ABOLISHED.—We learn that one of the highest (altitudinally speaking) courts in the city is to be abolished as such. The sessions of the police Court, for ball cases, are not hereafter to be held in the Court House, but in the supremely ridiculous building near the Gas Works.

COMING BY LAKE.—The Cleveland papers inform us that the chairman of the Ohio delegation to the Chicago Convention is in negotiation with Capt. Perkins, of the steamer Western Metropolis, with a view of procuring that splendid and fast steamer to take delegates and friends to the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.—The present prospects are that this popular route will be opened early, and for a better season's business than ever before. Operatives are already busily engaged at Copper Harbor in making the favorite steamer Lady Elgin ready for the summer's campaign.

A GOOD IDEA.—It is suggested that the large and commodious steamers of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, the Planet and Traveller, be put in commission during Convention week, as far as sleeping accommodations are concerned. There will be hundreds to whom their berths and state-rooms will be a desideratum.

LESSONS IN ELLOCUTION.—Benj. F. Rowe, Esq., a gentleman who brings the highest testimonials from the best sources as to his capabilities and experience as a teacher in the art of elocution, has made arrangements for classes in the Theological Seminary, the University and the Chicago Law School. He gives his lessons in the Law School, at their rooms in Larmon Block, opening at 2 p. m. to-day. All interested are invited to attend. Mr. Rowe is an admirable instructor, and the opportunity offered is a rare one.

WHO ORDERS IT?—In cleaning the North Clark street sewer, the sewerage removed by the man-holes, instead of being carried off in wagons and deposited where it would not be a cause of offense, has been spread out on Huron street and there remains, a cause of offense to all nostrils within half a dozen blocks of the scene of operations. The convenience of sewers as a means of preserving the cleanliness and healthfulness of the city never was so well illustrated before. We appeal to the Commissioners to know by whose authority an outrage (for it is nothing else) like this is permitted?

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Reynolds, the ex-Lecutive and Public door-keeper of the dramcircle, has been tendered a benefit by the manager this evening, to recover a portion of the loss he sustained in the destruction of his furniture by the falling of the house in which he was living. The excellent drama of the "Bloody Hand" will be presented, and a new farce written by a young gentleman of the city, entitled "Luck of Love," with songs by Mr. Dillon, forming, in all, an entertainment worthy of patronage; and we trust Mr. Reynolds will meet friends enough at the door this evening to enable him to recover his losses. He is a worthy man and a good officer.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

RESULT OF ANNUAL ELECTION.

Reports of Officers—Annual Meeting, Debates, &c. &c.

The annual election of the Young Men's Association took place at their rooms on Saturday last. A large vote was polled, resulting in the election of the regular ticket, with the exception of its head—Mr. Bradley beating Mr. Wadsworth by *one vote*. The following are the official returns of the election—the successful candidates indicated by a star:—

President—W. H. Bradley, 323; Philip Wadsworth, 851.
First V. President—*M. W. Fuller, 416; E. F. Carver, 225.
Second V. Pres.—*D. K. Lamalee, 354; E. W. Blatchford, 320.
Corresponding Sec'y—H. W. Bishop, 307; C. A. Gregory, 324.
Recording Secretary—* C. C. Chase, 367; C. T. Boal, 322.
Treasurer—*L. C. Ellsworth, 373; G. W. Doering, 250.
Librarian—*Charles H. Henderson, 326; *Hiram L. Lew's, 420; *Charles H. Hoe, 326; *Charles L. Thomas, 307; *Benjamin V. Page, 327; *Wm. R. Gould, 323; *Charles F. Kellogg, 279; Andrew Matteson, 329; Wm. L. Greenleaf, 324; A. J. Averell, 324; Geo. Howland, 326; Jas. P. Root, 277; Geo. A. Chandler, 328; C. B. Farwell, 328.

The polls were closed at 7½ P. M., and pending the count by the tellers the Annual Meeting was convened. The several reports of the retiring board of officers were presented as appended. They present, especially that of E. S. Wells, Esq., matters of moment, which will doubtless receive the attention and modify the plan of the Association on points referred to. A discussion on various resolutions growing out of the same followed, but with no definite action.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN:—In making this annual report to the members of the Association, it is my design simply to present a few practical facts and suggestions, in as brief a manner as possible, which I regard as important for the interests of the Association, more particularly in a pecuniary point of view.

I would not, however, forget the important moral position which it occupies, in its influence upon the multitudes of young men in this city, which has been so frequently and elegantly expressed in the reports of those who have preceded me in this office in years past, and whose language upon this point I find it easier to endorse than to improve upon.

The twentieth year of our organization is reached; its infancy and childhood have passed, and we hope and trust that each succeeding year of its maturity may give it a higher and stronger position in the confidence and regard of those who have so kindly and truly stood by us in the sunshine and in the storm, and that such may also be added to its moral tone and its pecuniary resources, which are the two great elements of its usefulness and permanency.

The past year, I am happy to say, has been one of more than ordinary prosperity to the Association, as will be seen from the reports of the Lecture and other committees.

I hope it will be regarded as an assumption on my part if I suggest and urge two or three changes, which I regard as important, and which I believe would save it from the many ups and downs to which it has been subjected.

Notwithstanding the elevated position which our organization holds amongst its kindred organizations in this city, it is far from the possession of such a solid foundation as the fruitful field in which it is located would demand—or a comparison with similar institutions in other cities, would suggest. As far as I have been able to learn our Association is but little in advance of where it was ten or twelve years ago. It has not kept pace with the growth of our city. In two or three instances it has so far yielded to the commercial revulsions which have visited our city as greatly to cripple its operations if not to threaten its existence. The first and most important change which I would urge is that one-half of the Board of officers be elected annually, and to hold their office for two years. An entirely new Board cannot be sufficiently familiar with the operations of the previous Board to carry out successfully any settled policy which may have been inaugurated, however good and necessary it may be. And I would recommend the appointment at this annual meeting of a committee of three, with instructions to effect such a change in our charter as may be necessary to accomplish the end.

As my second recommendation I would call the attention of the Association to the establishment of a permanent fund, however small it may be at the outset. The administration which expires this evening found in the Treasury when they came into office $1,200. They will leave in the Treasury $1904.61. There are a few small outstanding debts to the amount perhaps of $200. This leaves quite the ordinary additions to the library. I believe that from this amount $1000 might be funded perhaps to the city or for such securities as would be regarded the most safe, at 10 per cent per annum, without doing injustice to the library or other departments of the Association. This would be the corner stone of a foundation upon which future administrations might build, and by pursuing a thoroughly energetic and economical policy, I see nothing to prevent annual additions to this fund, which with the interest, would in a very few years give us that independence enjoyed by the associations of St. Louis, Cincinnati and other sister cities.

When we shall have secured a fund of from five to ten thousand dollars, and a proposition shall be made to us, or one of the several ones already made shall be accepted, with a view to giving us a home of our own, we can more freely ask, and shall more freely receive the contributions of our friends, than if we were asking them for the means to be lavished in rent or the current expenses of the Association.

In retiring from the office of presiding officer, I thank you all for your liberality and your charity, which have made the duties of the year a pleasure rather than a burden. And especially would I sincerely thank each member of the Board of Managers with whom I have been associated, for the kindness and sympathy which they have at all times expressed and manifested. Pleasant thoughts will linger and mingle with every recollection.

E. S. WELLS.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

To E. S. Wells, Esq., President of the Young Men's Association:

Your Committe on Library respectfully submit the following report:

Upon an examination of the Library at the beginning of the year just ended, your Committee discovered that some measures were required to protect the books from the promiscuous interference of visitors. Several hundred volumes had been removed and no memorandum of them preserved. The books remaining on the shelves, to the number of about six thousand volumes, were in great confusion, and many of them out of repair.

Many books were misplaced upon the shelves; books were access ible to all; some of the shelves were nearly empty—in others, the books were pressed without any regard to arrangement or order; many strangers and persons not members of the Association were accustomed to resort to the Library room and to remove books without leave and not return them, and to misplace them upon the shelves; and books were frequently absent from the Library, requesting the rooms. Some of the most costly works and sets of works have been ruined by the loss of certain volumes;—your committee will not particularize, but will state that but one volume of Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Fielding's Complete works, Chambers' Information for the People, and "The Land we Love in," were among the most costly books in the Library, and have been irrecoverably lost. Other books had been cut, and mutilated, by the removal of plates and illustrations, and in some instances the leaves and whole articles were torn and cut from the books; and even the liberty at present enjoyed has been most grossly abused; Reviews and Periodicals which have, since the present arrangement been exposed, have in repeated instances been ruined by mutilation; and the very pictures on the walls (some of them) were stolen.

Your Committee sought to remove these evils by adopting an entirely different system.

The shelving was rearranged and amplified, and provision made for an orderly and convenient arrangement of the books, according to cause, shelves and numbers, as will appear from a catalogue indicating the shelf and number of each volume. One thousand copies of this catalogue were published at a cost of about three hundred dollars, and furnished to the members of the Association at thirty cents each, this in part reimbursing the Association.

It was determined to prevent all access to the books except through the catalogue. An assistant librarian was employed at a small additional expense, and the library was withdrawn from the public, and placed under the exclusive control of the librarian—under such rules and regulations as were prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Your Committee are advised that some objections have been raised to the present arrangement, and are as desirous as wisdom and the best interests of the Association will allow to remove any merely inconvenient features of the present system.

It was not hastily adopted; but it is possible that the Committee may have been driven from one extreme to the other.

And they respectfully recommend that the arrangement of the library, and the method of selecting books be submitted to the Association at its present annual meeting.

Your Committee are of opinion that a modification of the present plan would be equally useful; but would prefer to leave the matter entirely open to the Association now convened. Four hundred and fifty volumes have been added by purchase to the library during the year, chiefly of such popular works as are in great frequent demand.

The library now numbers nearly seven thousand volumes.

During the past year Wm. Matthews, Esq. has been employed as Librarian at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. L. THOMAS, Ch'n,
Chicago, March 24, 1860.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND FIXTURES.

At the commencement of our term of office, we found that the Association occupied the library, reading and Manager's rooms under a lease from Mr. E. I. Tinkham, for a term of years, at an annual rental of about $2,000. This lease had not been cancelled, therefore Mr. Tinkham was entitled to demand the amount above named; but in consideration of the embarrassed circumstances of the Association, and the great reduction of rents generally, he had reduced the rent, and for the year past it has been fixed at $1,500 per annum. The Manager's room has been occupied during the year by Mr. J. G. Wilson, at a rent of $100 per annum, thus reducing the rent actually paid by the Association to the sum of $1,850.

During the past year important and much-needed changes have been made by the Executive Board in the mode of distributing the books of the library, the plan adopted being in its main features similar to that of nearly every other large circulating library in other cities. On account of these changes it was found necessary to make the present arrangement of the fixtures of the library room.

The arrangement as we very carefully considered by the Executive Board, and was finally adopted with the unreserved approbation of every member of the Board.

The cost of the change and the new shelving required was nearly $100.

A prominent reason for the adoption of the present arrangement was the well ascertained fact that very large numbers of books have annually been stolen from the library, and that under the former system it would have been impossible for the most vigilant librarian to prevent these peculations. We have reason to believe from estimates, that more than one hundred volumes have been saved to the library during the past year by the present plan.

To show the rapacity of the thieves who have inflicted themselves on the Association, we may state that after the present plan was adopted, they were forced to find recourse for the gratification of their peculiar propensities outside of the "barricade," consequently sundry photographs of distinguished lecturers, and various movable articles, such as shovels, pokers, spittoons and coal scuttles belonging to the Association, were pilfered.

It is not surprising that these light-fingered gentry with literary tastes should have become sore what ravenous with such scanty and appetizing diet, and recollecting the "clover" of former times, they should now be clamorous with the cry of "down with the barricades."

They are like incendiaries, who care not how much others may be injured, as it is the plunder they are after.

There are in every community and association, persons who, for very discreditable reasons, are opposed to "law and order." Such persons are always galled by even the most necessary and reasonable restraints.

Considerable clamor has been made by sundry females, because their freedom of *social intercourse* was restricted. Should their "rights of freedom" has been somewhat curtailed, but we are not aware that it comes within the province of this association to become accessory to frailty in either its milder or more obnoxious forms.

There has been so much writing on the part of many persons mentioned, as the proffess to be aggrieved in some indefinite way by the present system, that it is not surprising that many well meaning persons should believe that some good reason for the change did exist. We can most positively assure them that the facilities for using the library for all legitimate purposes were never better than at the present time. We only regret that all the members of the Association have not obtained a thorough insight into the workings of this and the former plan, for we assure them every well meaning man would give his unqualified approbation to the general features of the present arrangement.

Some modifications may undoubtedly be made to advantage by the new Board, which will come into office without the necessity of being so much restrained by financial considerations as the present one was governed in the operations of the Association, it is to be hoped there will be no return to the chaotic arrangement of former times. Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. F. QUIMBY.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1860.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

L. C. Ellsworth, Treasurer, in account with Young Men's Association.

Dr.		Cr.	
To am't on hand as per last report	$426.71	By amount paid for rent	$ 125 00
Initiation fees & dues, 1859	1,259 50	Paid for lectures	1,477 22
Received for lectures, 1,2,3,6,11	1,247 50	Paid for Books	294 56
Received for do	25 00	Paid for Periodicals	264 84
Rent	25 00	Newspapers and pamphlets	267 41
Received on account of 12 shares	223 00	Stationery	467 79
Amount received this day for dues	1,456 00	Printing, &c.	215 50
	$7,590 97	Repairs and fixtures	20 65
To bal. to new acc.	1,904 61	Insurance	30 00
		Binding books	138 40
		Post-g	14 18
		Attendance fees in Hits' case	14 28
		Paid Collector	22 70
		Sundry expenses	92 80
		Amount on hand	1,904 61
	$7,590 97		$7,590 97

The Sand Bar Cases

Sand bars, whatever they may be deemed by mariners, deserve to be embalmed in the deepest and tenderest regard of Chicago lawyers. Between our bar legal and the bar at the harbor mouth, there should by this time have sprung up the most perfect good feeling. Those reaches of barren sand have been a rich El Dorado to the lawyers, Pike's Peak and California at their very feet.

There are two of these great sand bar cases and each has been a mint of coined gold to—the attorneys, for as the end of either is not yet, no one else in particular is the better, while all the principals are "out of pocket" severely, the while they push courageously on in the Jarndyce cs. Jarndyce of the Courts.

Both these suits involve property to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. One menaces, with a hand getting rather shadowy under reverses, the great Lake Shore Depot grounds of the Illinois Central. The other is a sharp grapple for the valuable accretions, many acres in extent, on the Lake Shore North of the pier. Years ago, before Chicago was more than a trading post, the sluggish river which bore a bad name and nothing else, save, perhaps, a green scum in summer, found its way into the lake in a very humble style, with an "anything will do for me" air, and not even energy enough to make up a decent *mouth* to eat, like Oliver, for more.

Old maps of that time make the Lake Shore to come down from a little above where the Water Works now stand, nearly on a line with the present shore line south of the river. It even shot down a narrow bar or spit of land across the present channel. When the hand of improvement came, and Chicago awoke to her destiny, navigation asked the use of the river and got it. The harbor mouth was opened, and from the north line of the river bank the long government pier was thrown out into the lake.

Then commenced the operation of those mysterious forces of currents and waves, and the spit below disappeared, while slowly but resistlessly began those accretions of sand in the angle of the new pier and the original lake shore, which in the years since intervening have created a large triangular tract of immense value from its location for business purposes. There, were the "Sands," of unfragrant fame, four or five years ago, There, were dance-houses of fierce men and unsexed females. There were country Johnny Raws shown "the elephant," and taken in by the hackmen and sculpers. These have all passed away. The Sands have become the quiet haunt of lumbermen and coal-dealers, their yards filling that entire tract.

Upon this brief show of facts, original and primeval are based the Sand Bar cases. South of the river where the dismembered spit of land faded out and went down into the waters of Lake Michigan, the great Railroad Company with their pile-drivers and gravel trains, erected a tract of their own, won from the waves, and where vessels of light draft floated or rode at anchor in 1852, now rise monster depots, Brobdignag granaries, and vast trains trundle to and fro. "Now cometh" the purchasers of title to the extinguished spit of land, covered fathoms deep, and claim their own again, and this the Illinois Central resisting, here behold the Sand Bar Suit, No. 1, still in the Courts.

North of the river is a quarrel of precisely reversed features, an accretion of land lakeward from the head of the sand-bar. Whose shall it be? It is this latter of which we have now more particularly to speak, since it is now again on trial in the United States District Court, which circumstance has led us thus to call up the subject.

This is the fourth trial, and the case runs through a period of ten years. It was first instituted in the summer of 1849. The first verdict was for the defendants. This was set aside by Judge Drummond. The second trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The third trial gave a verdict for the plaintiffs. The Supreme Court next remanded it for a new hearing, and thus this plump foot-ball of a million dollars in value is bounced to and fro between the contestants.

It is a question of title to these accretions, which give a dockage front of over twelve hundred feet along the North dock line of the river, the lots having a depth of three hundred feet. It would require a diagram to show how the title to Lot No. 34 of Robert A. Kinzie, in 1835, conveyed to W. S. Johnson, is claimed to carry with it the right to these valuable accretions.

The case is entitled William S. Johnson *et.* Wm. Jones and Sylvester Marsh, Ejectment.

Hon. Buckner S. Morris, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and John A. Wills, Esq., appear on behalf of the plaintiff.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, Hon. Van H. Higgins and John Van Arman, Esq., appear for the defendants.

The following jury were impannelled to try the cause:

Samuel Waugh,	L. Foster,
John Strain,	Wm. Martin,
Wm. V. Pass,	Joseph Gould,
Samuel Thomas, Jr.,	Richard Kimball,
Wm. H. Bish,	Mathew Orswold,
	A. J. Crouse.

The following is the documentary evidence submitted:—

Documents proving application and pre-emption, May 7, 1831, by Robert A. Kinzie, of north fraction of Sec. 10, T. 39, N. R. 14 E., 3 P. M.

Certificate of the Receiver and Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Illinois, of the purchase of said land by Robert A. Kinzie, dated May 7, 1831; also, an additional certificate of the Receiver.

Patent from the United States to Robert A. Kinzie.

Certified copy of a deed from Robert A. Kinzie to John A. Kinzie to John H. Kinzie, dated February 25, 1833, of certain lots, containing among others lot 24 in Kinzie's Addition.

Certified copy of a deed from John H. Kinzie and wife to Robert Kinzie, dated June 9, 1835, for lot 24, in Kinzie's Addition, "agreeable to the town plat recorded in the office of the Recorded."

Bond for a deed from Robert A. Kinzie to Gordon S. Hubbard, for water lot 24, in Kinzie's Addition, dated June 10, 1835.

Also, an official letter from Lieutenant James Allen, to Brigadier General Gratiot, Chief Engineer, Washington, dated February 24, 1834.

Also the report of Lieut. Allen, September 30, 1834.

Also the report of Lieut. Allen, September 30, 1835.

Also the report of Lieut. Allen, September 30, 1836.

Also the report of Lieut. Allen, September 30, 1837.

Also the report of Major Turnbull, June 5, 1844, giving a history of Chicago Harbor &c.

The witnesses called, some of whom have been on the stand, are old residents, surveyors and others. This trial upon which on either side are enrolled eminent members of the bar of this City and State, will occupy several days.

Board of Trade.

The meeting of the Board of Trade announced to take place this day at 12 m., has been postponed to Wednesday, 28th inst., at 10 a. m., when a resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors on the 12th inst., recommending an alteration in Rule 9 of the Rules and Regulations of the Board will be acted upon. On adjournment, those who have rented squares on the sample tables, will be called upon to make selections according to condition of sale on the 1st inst.; after which a sale of new tables will take place. Per order of the President,

SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

ON THE RISE.—The great Lake street job of building raising takes the upward start to-day. There will be some 600 men employed, and about 6,000 screws. This is the largest piece of work ever done of its class.

NEWS.—Norris & Hyde, at No. 100 Dearborn street, have their counter full of all the daily and weeklies, English papers, and the magazines for April.

YE TIMES HUNTERS.—A gambling establishment on State street was pounced upon on Saturday night, and fifteen young men taken into custody by the police.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.—We are indebted to H. D. Colvin, Esq., of that speedy and sure "*circulating medium*," the United States Express Company, for late California papers.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL.—This admirable troupe of minstrels give two nights only this week to close their season here.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ For the best *Paper Hangers* and *Decorators* call at Faxon's, 70 Lake street. Work *always* warranted. mch26-3t

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.—A special meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, Bryant, Bell & Stratton's College, Larmon Block, on Monday evening, March 26th, at 7½ o'clock, for general business.

THOS. E. POULSON, Record'g Sec'y.

BOATMEN, AHOY!—If you want a good Head Light, to throw your lamps to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street, between Washington and Madison streets, and have them altered to burn Kerosene Oil. We have altered any quantities, which are giving great satisfaction. March 24.—6t

☞ Now that Spring has set in our readers will do well to remember that Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, can, at a trifling expense, make their last year's suits appear in every way equal to new, and that without detriment to the material.

KEROSENE AND COAL OIL LAMPS.—The smallest stock in the city of *old styles* can be found at Lamp and Oil Emporium between Washington and Madison streets. mch23 12t

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Foster, Mr. WM. H. CLARK, of Chicago, to Miss ADA, only daughter of WM. EVANS, of Evanston.

March 15th, by Rev. W. McKaig, Mr. EDWIN H. DYER and Miss HELEN M. HALL, all of Chicago.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage
Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street,
Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Yoal, Seine and Gill net Twines, Nets and Seines, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Cement, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Deadeyes, &c.
☞ CAMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
E. HUBBARD. H. S. TURNER. GEO. B. CARPENTER.

ROGER'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA—IN POWDER. The best alternative in the world for sick headache and sickness of the stomach. It affords IMMEDIATE RELIEF after eating or drinking too freely. No prefer to Sanford Watson as a cooling drink. Setting rapidly. A million bottles sold in New York annual. summer. For sale by J. H. READ & CO., Chicago, Manufacturer for Rogers & Co., 191 Ridge street, New York City. Ask for Rogers's, and use no other. mch24-2m

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Chicago Salesroom No. 132 Lake Street,
H. PASKINS PIERCE, Agent.
Agents wanted everywhere, to whom the Machine will be furnished at a liberal discount. Address
WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.
Jan'60 1y 18p

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
For Strength, Durability, Ease of Management, Simplicity and Adaptation to all varieties of Family Sewing, is UNSURPASSED. Sold by any Machine in the market.
Jan'60-1y 18p Chicago Sale-room 132 Lake street.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Sew from two Spools without rewinding and finish each seam by their own operation, without the use of the needle, as is required by other Machines. Every Machine fully warranted.
Chicago Salesroom, 132 LAKE STREET.
Jan-60-1y-1s-6p

ROSE GLYCERINE—
A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin. Admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases.
Sold only by PENTON & CO.
mch14-1y

ANTIQUE MARBLE MANTELS
For sale at
105 Dearborn Street,
BY NEW YORK MARBLE COMPANY.
Feb28-3m WELLS-LAFLIN, Agent

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, Tents, Tents, Tents, Awnings of all descriptions, Ropes Spliced, Hoisting Machines Fitted to Stores, Safes moved with safety. Work Shop, over Stafford & Colburn, Ship Chandlers, 91 Rush street, North Water, Chicago.
Pike's Peak Tents on hand mch7-1m

PLANTS, TREES, FLOWERS, &c.—Those wanting such things would do well to call and see my choice assortment. Greenhouse and Grounds on Lake View Plank Road, Depot in town, 45 South Clark street, where my patrons can find me. ROGER SARGENT.
mch24-1t Lake View Flower Garden, Chicago, Ill.

BONE MANURE.—We have one hundred tons of Bone Manure on hand, which we recommend to farmers. We propose to put the price within cost and freight, at every one can purchase for producing the best crops. Inquire at the south end of the Packing Establishment, Chicago.
C. WARE & SONS.

CLEAR THE TRACK for LONG JOHN.—Messrs. Simmons: I wish to call the attention of our City Fathers to the Store of Jones & Lamb, on the corner of Dearborn and Water streets, where they have come half down to meet me. I can constantly be found on and running a line, Halls, Block Line, &c. &c., to my own accommodation in my daily wal

Dress & Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1860

WHAT'S TO BE DONE FOR MEXICO?

We have, half a dozen times during the period which has elapsed since the framing of the McLean-Ocampo treaty, had occasion to complain that the Republican party, as represented in the House and Senate at Washington, has no well-considered and determinate policy in regard to Mexico, Central America, and the other semi-barbarous States about the Isthmus or Panama. In consequence of this lack, the news of recent events at Vera Cruz, and the foregone complication of this government in the Mexican question, have struck the leaders of our party with dumbness that is yet unbroken. With no fixed object to be attained by such action as they have taken; with no comprehensive realization of the unavoidable connection of this country with the future of Mexico; with, we think, an unpardonable degree of obtuseness as to the advantages of the possession of that Isthmus route between the two oceans, our friends have been content, perhaps properly enough, with opposition to whatever the Administration has proposed. Hence, at this juncture, when an influence upon Mexican affairs must be exerted, and when Nicaragua offers concessions which may never again be tendered, we find among Republicans that division of sentiment and want of uniformity of action, which can have no other result than to lengthen the Democratic tether and permit that debauched and demoralized pro-slavery party to carry out whatever schemes of aggression and wrong their ingenuity may conceive.

The taking of the Mexican steamers Miramon and Marquez has precipitated events, and brought about with a celerity that we did not expect, a realization of our frequent prediction that, sooner or later, willingly or unwillingly, this Republic would be obliged to enter the arena and settle this Mexican question in such a way that peace would be restored to that unhappy country, and, through a strong and vigorous government, security and prosperity given as a boon to that abused and priest-ridden people. While reasons on the Gulf coast are as plenty as blackberries why we shall be compelled to assume the position of arbitrators between the Mexican chiefs, and hold a rod over all, Gen. Houston, the Governor of Texas, in his free-and-easy way, is preparing to invade the Republic from the north, and carry back to the uttermost point that his rangers and riflemen can reach, the insults and injuries which the bandit Ortinas heaped upon the Americans on the Rio Grande. And if reports which privately come to us from California do not lie, an expedition for the conquest of Sonora will shortly set out from that State, with the men and munitions for a triumphant campaign. So on three of her boundaries Mexico is threatened by American arms.

It is certainly time that the leaders in the Republican movement had mapped out a course which in the midst of all these embroilments the party will pursue. We are for prompt, active, energetic interference by force of arms, wherever in Mexico American interests are endangered. Not the interference of semi-piratical parties organized for the purpose of conquering more slave States or plundering churches; but Government interference for opening and maintaining the inter-oceanic routes that may be necessary for the expansion or convenience of American commerce, for the guaranty of continued peace all along our boundary frontier, and for the emancipation of the Mexican people from the military and ecclesiastical despotism by which they have been ridden to the earth. It seems that our government is invited to this course not only by the just expectations of the other commercial powers of the Christian world, but also by the considerations of self-preservation and humanity which we are not at liberty to disregard. And this opinion is deliberate—the result of study of the condition and prospects of the Mexican government and people, and of a thorough conviction that we cannot escape the duty which our geographical position and unquestioned power impose upon us. But if the negative policy is the one that the party must pursue; if the opportunity for opening Mexico to the industry, skill, capital, enterprise and free principles of the North must be passed by unimproved; if the possession of the transit routes must be imperilled; if free rein is to be given to piratical endeavor for the interest and in behalf slavery, we ask to be shown the reasons for the reticence with which the Republican leaders are willing to be content. We are tired of the system negation. The Republican party is old enough and has in it the conditions pre-requisite for a foreign as well as domestic policy; and while we are sure that none would be adopted for the regulation of our intercourse with our neighbors on this Continent, which was not bottomed on the principles of humanity and justice, we are equally sure that, if that is wanting, the opposite policy of the Democracy—that which makes commerce, national security and humanity secondary to nigger breeding and to the extension of the area of slave territory—will prevail. For that reason, if for no other, we urge upon Republican Senators, particularly, the necessity for a careful survey of Mexican affairs, and an equally careful estimate of the relations which this Government bears to the Mexican Republic.

TARIFF PROSPECTS.

Since the famous declaration of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, that the imposition of a Protective Tariff upon the country would be sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, it has been apparent that the few but important changes in our commercial system, demanded by the pecuniary and industrial condition of all the States, cannot be accomplished without ardent and prolonged partisan strife. The necessities of the country require that this question of the Tariff be approached in a spirit more kindly and conciliatory than that in which political issues are handled; but the determination of the representatives of the South to muster their pro-slavery forces in opposition to change, and to give the contest a purely partisan character, leaves the Republicans no choice. They must proceed against the opposition in whatever shape it is presented, and fight it with just the weapons which they choose to employ. The result will probably be that a proper Tariff bill will pass the House, and that it will be defeated by the Democratic majority in the Senate, thus bringing the matter directly before the people as one of the leading issues in the next campaign. As partisans we could not desire any better disposition of the matter; because in the whole North the necessity for some additional restrictions upon European importations by which the country is impoverished, is felt by most of all classes and all political organizations; and no party can hope to succeed in opposition to the belief that nothing but the lack of a tariff prevents the rise of the country from that slough of despond into which it was plunged by the accumulated disasters of 1857-'8 and '9. But when we remember that our great industrial interests are languishing and going to decay for the lack of legislation that Congress could perfect in a day, and that if Mr. Morrill's bill now before the House is permitted to fail, another year of doubt and difficulty must elapse before relief can be afforded, we are ready to forego any party advantages to come out of the present condition of affairs, and wish that the Democracy could be induced to pass the bill now under consideration, and afford all classes of operatives assurances of speedy relief. If the bill fails, upon the Democracy be the responsibility.

☞ The Douglas organ at Washington denounces Col. Forney as a "traitor and trader in politics," and gives people to understand that its Presidential candidate and that gentleman have parted company.

FRAUDS.—We are credibly informed that this winter's cold has not affected the peach trees nor destroyed the buds. In other parts of the country the buds are said to be almost wholly destroyed.—*Corunna Journal, March 21.*

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The Democratic politicians are very busy just now with the Kansas question. "How not to do it" is the end and aim of all their schemes with reference to the admission of the new State. One portion propose to enforce the provisions of the English bill (Logan compton Jr.,) and with the help of a false census, to stave off the admission till after the Presidential election. Another and more cunning device is to quarrel with the people of Kansas about boundaries and to send the Wyandotte Constitution back to be amended so as to include the Pike's Peak country and perhaps a part of Nebraska south of the Platte River. (Of course if the Constitution had included these sections of needless territory it would have been sent back for the purpose of having them stricken out.) And thus Kansas is to be kicked around, to the end of the chapter. The Pike's Peak country, originally belonging to Kansas Territory, has mean while organised as a separate and distinct community, and petitioned for a territorial government,—a dilemma which it is proposed to meet by annexing it to New Mexico and extending the slave-code of the latter Territory over it. In this way the question "How not to do it" would be again simply and satisfactorily answered.

If it is the matured purpose of the pro-slavery party to *frustrate* the wishes of the people of Kansas for another year they will perhaps learn that some things can be done as well as others. If they really desire to make "bleeding Kansas" the issue of another national election the way is open for them to do so. They have only to invent this or that fictitious obstacle to her admission, or refuse flatly to receive her into the sisterhood of States. The broad, patent fact that *freedom* has become a disqualification for membership in the Union, would quite obliterate the remains of sham-Democracy in the North. We beg of them to try the experiment. We intend to make a Republican President this year, with or without the aid of the electoral votes to which Kansas would be entitled—with or without the powerful aid to be furnished by a refusal of the slave-power to receive her into the Union. But it would not be so unpleasant a thing to have possession of a club with which all the bones in the Democratic party could be broken at once.

State Politics.

MERCER COUNTY.—A Republican Campaign Club was organized at Keithsburg, on the 16th inst. The following officers were duly elected: President, Washington Wolf; Vice Presidents, S. Boden, B. P. Frick, and Wm. Emerson; Secretary, R. Cyrus Cabeen; Treasurer, J. B. Spangler. A resolution was passed declaring ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be their first choice for President of the United States.—The *Oskaloosa Record* declares its preference for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President, and JOHN M. READ, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

JOHNSON COUNTY.—The Vienna *Enquirer* publishes the call of H. M. Bidenhower, Chairman Republican county committee, for a convention, to be held at the Court House, in that place on the 31st inst., for the purpose of appointing three delegates to the Republican State Convention at Decatur. This is the county in which Fremont received only two votes in 1856—both being cast by school teachers at considerable personal peril. The *Enquirer* also publishes the Hon. T. J. S. Turner, of Wayne county, made a Republican speech at Vienna recently, in which, among other excellent things, he warmly recommended the PRESS AND TRIBUNE to the people of that section.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The Republicans of Montgomery county held a convention at Hillsboro, on the 19th, and appointed J. T. Eccles, E. Southworth, Sam'l Haller, D. W. Munn, Dr. Davenport, delegates to the State Convention at Decatur. The following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the attempt to raise an insurrection in Virginia, by John Brown and his party, was a most heinously outdacious, and that commonwealth having in her sovereign right tried and executed the criminals, the sister State of people have a right to complain.

Resolved, That the Republican party will in case the expected, this party shall elect the next president, repeatedly made in both branches of Congress, by Democratic members, to simply without rebuke, but with a storm announce from their political associates, is a denial of the vital principle of republican government, and a direct encouragement to the commission of contemptable treason which it is the ingenious, and the duty of every good citizen to resist, and if need be to silence.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a donation from the general government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain.

HARDIN COUNTY.—At a Republican Meeting in Hardin county, a few days since, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we look upon Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as one of the most suitable men for the office of our choice he has but few, if any superior, in the Republican ranks; and is sound and true to the Republican creed. He has recently redrawn the doctrine of the Republican party as it is in our estimation, and has established it on a basis never to be overthrown in the memorable campaign with Hon. S. A. Douglas in 1858, in Illinois.

Isaac Cook Wanted.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Express*, writes under date of the 20th inst.:

Mr. Covode's Investigating Committee has authorized Mr. Hoffman, Sergeant-at Arms, to send to Chicago for Mr. Ike Cook, Postmaster of that city. What they propose to elicit from him I am not able to say, but it is supposed to be for the purpose of finding out whether the Administration or any of its officers have used money or other improper influences to carry elections in the State of Illinois. Cook has promised to know an immense deal of the proceedings of Mr. Buchanan and his subordinates, and the Committee propose to find out, if possible, if his statements are true.

Good News for the Democrats.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th says:

An arrival, on Tuesday, of 1,000 hundred and thirty head of beef cattle from Tennessee afforded the market a temporary relief. They were speedily bought up by the butchers at from $11@11.50 per 100 pounds almost all of first quality beef fell to 15 and 18 cents per pound; ordinary to 12½c per pound. A small lot of beeves from North Carolina was not bought, the drovers asking $13.50 per hundred, and refusing to sell for less. From letters and other sources of information, the leading butchers are of the opinion that the supply will not be any scarcity during the meeting of the Convention, it is more than probable that the market will be glutted, and prices not range higher than 12½c for prime beef. A number of drovers have signified their intention to bring their cattle to market previous to the 20th of next month.

Houston Offers 5,000 Texas Rangers

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The President has received a despatch from Gov. Houston, dated Austin, 8th, in which he offers, as the Government is unable to concentrate sufficient troops to protect the frontier, 5,000 Texas Rangers, and asks for 10,000 rifles and 5,000 revolvers for their equipment. The President has replied, declining the offer of the Rangers, first, because a despatch from Col. Brown, at Brownsville, dated the 6th inst., assures him that all is quiet there; and secondly, because there are now in Texas, ready for service, 2,571 regular troops, which force will be increased. In reply to the demand for arms, the President says the quota due to Texas is only 169 muskets, which will be furnished when desired.

Proposition to Mob an Anti-Slavery Clergyman in Southern Illinois.

We have been credibly informed that an Abolition preacher named West has been engaged in circulating incendiary prints throughout this and adjoining counties, and that he was not so far as to send a note over to a gentleman living in Kentucky. If he has no particular desire to wear the martyr's garment—tar and feathers—he had better desist. I look out limp of Basl, for you will be dealt with roughly, if you don't attend to your proper calling, more closely.—*Golconda (Pope Co.) Herald, 9th.*

From Washington—Five Millions of Corwin's Speech—Political Organization.

Occasional writes to Forney's *Press*:

Gov. Corwin's great speech appears in the *Globe* of the 19th, and covers an area of twenty-two columns of that paper. Delivered as a speech in many things, I do not go too far when I say that it is one of the most remarkable productions of his life. As a literary production it is surpassingly brilliant, and although delivered in a somewhat rambling style, it is singularly logical and well connected. It is said that the Republicans have ordered an edition of five millions of this speech for circulation. In this connection it may be interesting to your readers to know that both parties are beginning to prepare for their forthcoming Presidential campaign. The Democratic Committee have elected Mr. Cluskey, late Postmaster of the House, their Secretary, and J. D. Hoover, Esq., late Marshal of the District of Columbia, their Treasurer. The Republican committee is presided over by John Covode, of Pennsylvania, assisted by George Harrington of this city, as Secretary. Both parties want money. The Democrats complain that Mr. Buchanan has spent all that belonged to them in trying to carry Lecompton. Wendell, who had the distinguishment of the printing fund, and who is said to have paid out with great liberality, announces that his resources are exhausted. The appointment of his wife General George Washington Bowman, even if he felt disposed to be open-handed, cannot be so since the action of Congress, cutting off from him the great job of printing the Postoffice blanks. Where the sheews of war are to come from for the campaign, I cannot tell.

D.

☞ THE SLAVE TRADE.—A New Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

The slave trade was never in a more active and flourishing condition than at the present time. A slaver sailed from this port during the month of January last, and two more during the month of February. How long they were here fitting up, or where they went after they left, I cannot state in this port, I do not know; but they cast off from our wharf, went down the river to the ballast ground and left the Gulf, without so much as "by your leave" to the officer of the customs.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSION.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1860.

To a stranger who has been accustomed to believe that the Mississippi runs to the south, and that New Orleans is situated on the east bank of the river, "the points of the compass" are here more difficult to understand than we have ever found them anywhere else. Every body knows how unpleasant it is to be "*lost*" in a strange city; to have the sun stubbornly refuse to rise in the east, as that honest and very respectable old luminary is accustomed to do in the land from which we came. To guard against all mistakes, on arriving at the St. Charles Hotel on Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, we went into the street, found "the dipper" without the least trouble, and although the North star was hid in the haze down towards the horizon, we were sure that we were facing our Northern home and decided where to look for the sun when he should next make his appearance. Promptly at the hour, there he was, bright and glorious; but we were not a little bewildered to see the ships and the steamers in the same direction, and on going to the levee we found the Mississippi sweeping by in his majesty, and there was no mistaking the direction, for this river was running due north. To us the sun rose in the east, and the north was in the right place, but the conclusion was irresistable that the "Father of Waters"—begging the old patriarch's pardon—had been on a "bender," and so indeed he was, and the prospect of his "making his way straight" is by no means flattering.

So out he has become in his "crooked ways," and so well have the people become reconciled to it, that we doubt whether any one would vote for a change. It requires a map, and not a little exercise of the judgment, to get one's bearings correctly at New Orleans. The river sweeps by the city almost in the precise form of an ∞; and as it is situated in one of the bends, its name, the "Crescent City," is both appropriate and beautiful.

Like most strangers, our first visit was to the levee. We had studied somewhat carefully the Valley of the Mississippi; we knew that some twenty thousand miles of river navigation poured the wealth of half the continent into the lap of New Orleans; but we must confess that the panorama before us exceeded our expectations. Looking from our stand-point at the foot of Market street, seven miles or more might up and down the river there seemed a perfect wilderness of masts and the pipes of steamers, and upon the broad levee, scattered everywhere, bales of cotton, hogsheads of sugar, bacon, and rolling freight of every variety, dry goods boxes, drays, and darkies mingled in endless confusion. But a little examination shows that there is no confusion about it, for the boxes and bales and barrels are all in clusters, and busy clerks are checking off each, and sending them to their owners, or consigning them to the holds of ships and steamers. Steamers land near the centre of the city; the ships lie along the levee above and below, the entire length in front of the city, being something more than five miles. Some idea of the extent of the commerce of New Orleans may be obtained from the fact that she has already received from the last cotton crop, two millions of bales, worth, in round numbers, one hundred millions of dollars. At this staple always commands the gold, one need not be told why, in this city at least, "cotton is king." We have not the figures for the amount of sugar, molasses, bacon, flour, and other products, but the commerce of New Orleans is conducted on a scale of gigantic proportions.

And yet New Orleans, with all this vast traffic, is, in population, very little, if any, larger than our own city. A hundred and fifty to seventy-five thousand is all we heard claimed as resident population. In the winter, during the active season, there are many thousand more, who emigrion sheets, anticipates all their news, discusses and disseminates, by means of the telegraph, every species of public concern that transpires at the nominal capital, long in advance of the Washington papers, rendering the information in the latter stale when they reach their distant Dayton home. The same may be stated in an out-of-the-way place, far from all the great highways of travel and currents of trade, and is accessible only by a side-track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Then, in addition to the overwhelming competition of the metropolitan press, Washington papers have to contend against the franking privilege of public documents, and a numerous corps of special correspondents, maintained by the dailies of the seaboard and interior cities, who furnish voluminous letters, and, in addition, telegraphic or by express. The consequence is that the Washington papers

NERY! MILLINERY!!

having Returned from Cincinnati Cloth

ELIKE STREET. - 123

One door East of Clark

Fashionable Stock of Milli-
inery Goods, &c., &c.,

which she is now prepared to offer at
to suit city, which has been selected with
Mrs. He solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere,
which is bound to please. Remember the place.
CRAS. NEUBERG, 123 Lake st.

T SALE OF BOOTS AND
SHOES AT AUCTION.
now offers his large and splendid stock of
oots and Shoes,
To the amount of
Y THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Auction. The stock consists mostly of
ots of Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children's
best quality. There is not a single pair of
ds on the whole lot. All will be sold without
ve. Terms positively cash. The sale will take
ommence on Monday, Nov. 19, at 9 o'clock a. m.,
ntinue from day to day until the whole is sold.
CARLILE,
Broadway, New York City.

BACON'S
AR PROOF BANK SAFES,
and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Bankers to Examine our Stock.
ilders Fire Proof
MANDER SAFES,
est Fire Proof Safe in the World.
& WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

gers and Citizens!
FOR FOR
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Morocco. In Russ.
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Russia. with
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Calf. Velvet
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
With Clasps. Fancied
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
With Bands. with Clasps
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
All Styles. All Sizes.
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES
All Kinds. All Kinds
TO GO TO GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
. . Lake Street . . 124
USHES---BRUSHES---
Brush Factory,
RANDOLPH STREET.....NO. 1
a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and
Retailing in your !
INT,
WHITE-WASH,
VARNISH,
SCRUB,
SHOE, and
HORSE BRUSHES, &c.,
quality and workmanship, which we will sell at
low prices for cash.
GEO. E. GERTS & CO.
DIA RUBBER GOODS OF
ALL KINDS.
Machine Belting,
ER, LEATHER AND COTTON DUCK HOSE,
DCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; PUMP
BUCKETS, GARDEN HOSE, SPRINGS, PUMPS,
BELT & BELT FACING, JACK
LEATHER, BELT HOOKS
AND CLASPS.
W. M. DYER,
No. 23 Lake st.
ber Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Of all kinds,
r Gloves, House and Saddle Covers, Camp Blankets,
Rubber Coats, Leggins and Sundry Clothing, Pump Chain,
ds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggists' Rubber Sheeting,
ers and every variety of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE
RETAIL.
JOHN M. ADDISON & CO.,
No. 20 Lake st., Chicago.
ers for the Manufactures.
21 Lake street.
E M O V A L.
subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage
erefore received, would by leave to inform its
old customers, and the public generally,
that he has
moved from his Old Quarters
TO
NO. 225 LAKE STREET,
COR. OF FRANKLIN,
e he hopes, by the INCREASED FACILITIES
he now enjoys, and an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK,
ntinue to receive the patronage of all his Old Cu-
omers, and as many New as want good work done
or less, rate articles in his line.
THOMAS GEORGE,
.....LAKE STREET, Cor. FRANKLIN.....29
FANS! FANS! FANS!
FANS! FANS! FANS!
al and Party Fans. Just received by Express and
for sale, at
ufacturer, direct from France, a large lot of beautiful,
Fans, rich as materials, and
most chaste and elegant in finish,
ich will be sold at
ERY MODERATE PRICES.
Call and examine the stock.
E. BURLING,
No. 40 Dearborn street.
PARK'S.
24 . . . Lake Street. . . . 124
ARTERS, GARTERS,
ARTERS, GARTERS,
st received from the importer direct, a splendid
ck of them, in Plain, Fine and Fancy Silks,
braw colored Silk, in Velvet, Kid,
and Linen, Fancy and Plain
Embroidered in silk
with Buckles,
Clasps and
Ties
PARK'S.
24 . . . Lake Street. . . . 124
MASON & CO'S
Insurance Agency,
NO. 8
LARK STREET, CHICAGO.
nb8-1m
1860.---HATS---1860.
Spring Styles
NOW READY
AT EMERSON'S,
. 85.....Lake Street.....No. 85
UNDER TREMONT HOUSE.
nb8-1m
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
CHOICE EXTRACTS
For the Handkerchief.
ologne, Lavender & Toilet Waters
In great variety,
GALE BROTHER'S Family Prescription Store,
No. 209 Randolph street.
REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
George McKeand
Has removed his
Merchant Tailoring Establishment
—TO—
46 SOUTH CLARK ST.,
ere he will, as before, keep the fullest and best assort-
ment of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,
to be found in Chicago. The greater part of his stock
of his own
DIRECT IMPORTATION,
ow enabling him to offer his customers the best and most
fashionable styles
At the Lowest Prices.
GEO. McKEAND,
46 South Clark street, Chicago.
BABCOCK & PEEK,
[Successors to Willard, Peck & Co.]
Wholesale Dealers in
Stationery, Printing Paper, Envelopes, &c.
No. 77 Randolph street.....177
ASHMANTI, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON
FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Rock-
ing Chairs and Extension
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and all
Packing Boxes, &c.

Special Notices.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture is a scientific professional secret. Dr. McClintock is one of the most distinguished medical men in America, and his great value can not be questioned. This preparation is the result of his own experience, to be a swift and positive cure for cold, cough, catarrh, influenza, and sore throat. It is popular throughout the Union. Price 25 cents. It is for sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Test: Issue as the hour of day,
Palatine in its action too;
Harmless as the roses breath,
Yet to worms immediate death!—
ESTAN'S VERMIFUGE of course.
Sold by the mother's grand resource.
GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
For Sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy is it a "miraculous" curative. What it accomplishes in every case. It relieves the frightful distress for which it is prescribed in Asthma, and so operates upon the delicate coating of the lungs and the membranes of the throat as to effect, eventually, a real cure. In whooping cough it is invaluable. Price 50 cents.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ogawalde Oakley, manufacturer of Bedsteads, N. Y.] has brought the manufacture of Wire and Tompers, are invited to visit his Wire and Mattress Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine the various protections of art. No scrutiny can detect a flaw from the natural when adjusted to the bed.

Architects and Builders.

SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.
SAMUEL S. GREELEY,
Late City Surveyor, has removed to No. 81 Dearborn street between Lake and Randolph, in the office of D. H. Kerfoot & Co.
nb13-1m

E. BURLING,
ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to some of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that efforts entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.
nb30-1y

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent,
Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from drawings.
Rooms—81 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office—81
nb13VD-1y

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. nc12-6m

G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.
[nb5-1m-d&73]

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Sparks E. Leigh, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Prof. Wood, of Philadelphia, from Sparks E. Leigh, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Prof. Wood, of Philadelphia, from a gentleman of the highest character and standing in society, which we publish with the full knowledge that the statements therein contained are entitled to the most implicit confidence, coming from such reliable source. If certificates are ever to be worth the paper they are issued on whatever, nor useless pufferies, this is one of them.
SAPE. MARCH, Jan. 10, 1859.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having for several months used a few bottles since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I take pleasure in giving publication to the fact, which had become generally known throughout this section of country, that your Restorative will restore hair upon a bald head, and cause it to grow upon a smooth surface. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Restorative for my wife, who had become entirely bald from what I had related. I found it to restore a good growth of hair. I have since procured another bottle, which I have used myself, and am willing to take a stand in the world that the gray will soon lose totally disappear, both on my head and beard, and of a color that is natural to me in my younger days. I am now nearly sixty years of age, and the gray hair of the age of five years, contrasted with the same effect by a new healthy growth of hair, is a most pleasing discovery. I am assured that whoever will regularly use your Restorative, will not have occasion to complain of baldness. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am well known to the citizens of here and adjoining towns. Any one you may name or desire, with my name attached, in at your service. As I have no object to serve but that of truth, I have written myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.
Nashua, N. H.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, I am happy to inform you that it has been completely successful in restoring the hair, and a complete restoration of my hair, which has been entirely lost from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with which to make the above statement, or both. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, for the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, 2 and 324 Market street, Philadelphia. For sale by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 20

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES,
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - Up Stairs,
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
Gas Fixtures,
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Five per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. se15-1y-d&tf

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
94 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....24
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
AND
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 157 and 159 East Washington street.
my26-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Collins, Brown & Burgis is to-day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. H. Brown. Collins and Burgis will carry on the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 45 Lake street.
Chicago, March 7, 1860. JOHN F. COLLINS,
JOHN H. BROWN,
H. C. BURGIS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Charles Rich. The remaining partners make all outstanding and pay all debts of the firm.
CHAS. G. WICKER,
J. H. WICKER,
CHAS. ROBBS,
C. A. DAY.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of C. G. Wicker & Co.
CHAS. G. WICKER.
J. H. WICKER,
C. A. DAY.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860. mh5-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of George R. Roberts & Co., in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
GEO. R. ROBERTS, Chicago.
T. SYLVESTER PALMER,
I. ROBERTS & SON, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chicago, June 27, 1859. [jy28-1m

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Leather and Shoe business under the firm name of T. S. Palmer & Co., at the store of T. Smith, Wells and Hartford sts.
GEORGE R. ROBERTS,
T. SYLVESTER PALMER.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860. [ja28-1m

Business Cards.

MAXWELL & DART,
BANK NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 50 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks bought and sold on commission. All business promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.
mh24-3y-c279

CRAWFORD, SHARF & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Chandeliers and Britannia Ware, No. 103 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-3m-1y

H. C. KELLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Office No. 42 Clark street, Room No. 5, (up-stairs.)
Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 120 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES KNOX. JOHN G. NORTON. CHAS. H. REED.
[dec28 '59-1y]

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN,
LAW OFFICE,
No.....CLARK STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE.....120
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
F. H. BOYDEN.
Of Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.
OFFICE HOURS.....8 TO 10 A. M. JAMES W. BOYDEN.

JANSEN & BROSS,
DISSOLUTION, and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 37 Lemon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill., Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Northern Illinois and Wisconsin.
[oct8-6m-d] JOHN S. BROSS.

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chestnut, corner Fourth Alley,
Between Third and Second streets, St. Louis, Mo.
W. S. B. Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Illinois and Missouri.
Refer to Messrs. Scripps & Bross, Chicago, Illinois.
[jy1-3y-d&w] CALVIN SPIES.

J. THORNE CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Office, Portland Block,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Chicago, Ill. my28-1y

New Publications.

SOUTH AND NORTH; Or, IMPRESSIONS RECEIVED DURING A VISIT IN THE SLAVE STATES.
By John F. C. Abbott.
1 vol., 12mo, 353 pages. Price 61.
Views of the Slave States.
[From the New York Independent.]
THE VERY BEST BOOK ON THE SLAVE STATES. Sound, Judicious, Kind, Christian, and yet entirely free from the sectional spirit.
The author remarks in a couple way
The sectional
and
Mr. Abbott has no
parsed
Brown, he shows that all hereby participated for the re-
pression of the
and
North they are disclosed, though they may assume a dif-
ferent
Mr. Abbott's book is entitled to a wide circulation among
THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM throughout the country.
[From the New York Tribune.]
His estimate of the South is the most valuable remedy for acid-
ity of the stomach, and that Mr. Abbott has also given a favorable recognition,
here with readers who, if not hostile, are not friendly to him, is opin-
ion to which this volume is devoted, and the spirit in
least of opposition from the South. We regard it as the most
promising of efforts, will assist in a wide circulation among
THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM throughout the country.
[From the Boston Christian Herald.]
A TITLE-PAGE IN 1776, and well calculated to taste the minds
of the young.
[From the Detroit Christian Herald.]
Mr. Abbott has VALUABLE INFORMATION on the questions
which now agitate our country.
His impressions are such as would be derived by any
honest, fair-minded man. He is candid, and his style
ELOQUENT.
[From the New York Observer.]
The book is interesting and avowedly Anti-Slave.
ABBOTT & ABBOTT, Publishers,
mh16-1m-d&w No. 108 Nassau street, N. Y.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.....7 WELLS STREET.....27
Depository of American Tract Society,
Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, Methodist Book Rooms, Gould & Lincoln, Martiens, and many other publishers.
WM. G. HOLMES, 27 Wells street.

Stationery &c.

THE PLACE TO FIND A COMPLETE PAPER OUTFIT.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS,
Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS,
GOLD AND STEEL PENS,
And every variety of
OFFICE STATIONERY.
Having Extensive Steam
Bank Book Manufactory,
And added to it new and improved Machinery, they are better than ever prepared to execute to order BLANK WORK of a superior quality. They have also fitted up, in connection with their Stationery, a first-class
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Designed expressly for Commercial work; the type and material for which is entirely new and of the latest styles. Orders for
Bill Heads, Business Cards, Circulars, Letter Heads, Etc.,
Executed promptly.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 120 Lake st.
mh8-3m

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
20x27 19x28 20x30 24x30 22x35
24x30 24x34 26x38 28x36 28x42
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. Also constantly on hand Manilla Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
Envelopes Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Stationery.
Orders filled with dispatch.
Send for our new and improved Book and News Ink, of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh8-1m
Cash paid for Rags. 23

D. A. INGERSOLL,
DEALER IN MANUFACTURERS' STATIONERY,
BOOK PAPER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture to order, Ruled Paper of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printing. Paper ruled on my patent machine, and paper ruled to order from country Offices, Banks, Insurance Offices, &c. Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, &c.,

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 24.

There was a better demand for Eastern exchange to-day, and the market was considerably firmer, but there was no change in rates. On the street the inside price was 2 per cent. prem., and at the banks ¼ per cent. prem. was the ruling figure.

Currency was in fair supply, and discounts easy at 10 per cent.

New York Money Market.—The New York *Independent* of Thursday, says:

There is quite a plethora of money awaiting investment in good mercantile paper, of which the supply is much below the demand, though the offerings are nevertheless considerable, both in and outside the banks. All mastering moneyary obligations are met with greatest regularity, and there has never been a time when business was on a better or safer foundation than now.

The rates for the use of money are in favor of the borrower. At 6 per cent, the supply is very near for short loans, and in some instances at 5 to 5½ for strictly call loans, while there are seven left of the large amount of bank deposits to date last year, equal to $30,000 bags, as follows:

Deficit in stocks, November 1	132,000
Decline in specie, do	130,000
Excess of foreign exports since Jan. 1	50,000
Total	$30,000

Here we have a formidable showing in favor of holders, to say nothing of the decrease in the shipments of hogs, flour, and the increased Southern consumption this season. Yet, no find prices at this place on the 23d of March comparing as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Mess Pork	$17.00	$18.00
Burnt Lard	10¾	11¾
Bacon, sh. cl.	10¾	11¾
Shoulders	10¾	11¾
Hams, sugar cured	12¾	13¾
Bulk sides	10¾	11¾
Bulk shoulders	10¾	11¾

With a supposed and generally admitted deficiency in supplies, an improved consumptive demand, and an increased export movement, prices, it is seen, are lower now than they were a year ago. But the most remarkable feature of this exhibit is the price of mess pork, which is $17 against $18, while the stocks in the country are fully 150,000 bbls less than in March, 1859, and by some the deficiency is estimated at a much higher figure. Those exhibits would, a year ago, have produced intense excitement, but operators have learned a great deal within the last twelve months. They got enough last year of speculations based upon short crops. Deceived as they have been by the cry of "wolf!" it would now be difficult to make them sensible of any danger of a scarcity; and if the hungry animal were within a gunshot of them, they would hardly believe the report. Hence the absence of speculative movements; and hence, therefore, the comparative stagnation in the trade. The regular consumptive demand is doing its work in the way of reducing the stocks, but it is doing it quietly. An excitement in the market would insure higher prices, and would diminish, and not increase the consumption. The lethargy of speculators, therefore, will promote the interests of the regular trade. Stocks are going into consumption as fast as required, and will be taken as fast as prices were inflated, as they would be if speculators displayed as much activity as usual.

Flour and Grain in Store at Toronto.—The *Globe* contains the following:—

There have been many estimates of the probable account of produce held at this point, and as it is a matter of considerable interest, we are glad to able to state it accurately from returns received from the various forwarders.

The following are the figures obtained, with the present value of the produce:

	No. stored.	Value.
Flour, barrels	41,015 at $5.00 @ $5.50	$205,075
Wheat, bushels	276,542 at $1.22 @ $1.25	345,677
Corn, bushels	1,000 at 50c @ 52c	520
Oats, bushels	54,734 at $0.25 @ $0.27½	13,750

Amt. held in grain.....$359,000 bushels. $634,767

Taking into account the large amount of grain held in private storehouses, of which it is impossible to obtain an estimate, it is not beneath the mark to fix the amount of grain in store here at 550,000 bushels of wheat. Very little is held outside the village limits, we think, taking all into account, the whole quantity would not amount to over 250,000 bushels. This includes the amount in store and afloat in the harbor on Monday night.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 24.

FLOUR—Receipts of flour. Market quiet. Sales were:—100 bbls. "Lonie." Spring extra at $4 26 del.; 130 bbls. "Fancy" do. do. at 40 del.; 100 bbls. do. do. at $4 50 del.; 200 bbls. "Genesee" (Wis.) and 300 bbls "Genesee" (Ill.) at $4 75 del.; 50 bbls. "Batavia X" at $4 50 del.; 100 bbls. "Bartlette" do. in sacks at $4 25; 50 bbls. Rye, Flour at $3 50 del., in sacks.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 3,376 bush. Market was:—3,00 bush. new receipts No 2 Spring at 91 00 in store; 300 bus. do. by sample, at $1 01 in store; 300 bush. do. by sample, at $1 03 on track; 300 bush. No. 2 Spring, at 91 on track; 2,000 bush. No. 1 Spring, at $1 12 del.; 300 bush. do at $1 6 del.; 300 bu. Club, at $1 30 on track; 2,00 bush. do at $1 10 del.

CORN.—Receipts, 33,891 bush. Market dull and 1@2c lower. Sales were as follows:—Prime River Corn, 47½c in store, to arrive; 47 3-4c in store, to arrive; 5,000 bush river mixed at 46c afloat; 5000 bush. common canal at 43c. afloat; 4,000 bush. new receipts, No. 1, at 42½c in store; 2,500 bush. do at 42c in store; 10,000 bush. do at 41½c delivery between 1st and 15th of April, at 46c free of storage; 1200 bush, old receipts, No. 1, at 42½c. in store; 200 bush. do. for delivery next week, seller's option, at 42c in store; 700 bush. rejected, at 40c. in store; 1,000 bush. do. at 41½c in store; 1200 bush. No. 2, at 43c on track.

OATS.—Receipts, 3,377 bush. Market dull and lower. Sales were as follows:—37 bags No. 1, at 37c. on track; 47 bags do. at 37½c. del.; 105 bush. do at 36c. del.; 100 bags at 36c. on track.

RYE.—Receipts, 411 bush. Market firm. Sales were:—57 bags No. 1, at 56c. on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts, 1,352 bu. Scarce and in good demand. Sales were 100 bags No. 1 at 72c del.; 69 bags No. 2 at 62c on track.

MALT.—10 bu Malt at 85c per 34 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—1,000 pc. Bulk sides at 8½c packed. Bacon Hams in request at 10½c for sugar-cured, and 10c for plain; Bacon Shoulders, 7½c. Jobs Pork nominal at $16.50 @17.

LARD.—Nominal at 10½c.

TALLOW.—Quiet and nominal at 10c.

HIDES.—Receipts, 90,486 lbs. Market firm. Green, 7¼ @7½c; Green Salted, 7¾@7¾c; Dry Salted, 12@13c; Dry Flint, 14@14½c.

SEEDS.—Receipts, 16,120 lbs. Timothy firm, with a scarcity of prime. Sales were: 49 bags prime at $2.25; 11 bags do at $2.26@; 37 bags do at $2.37; 14 bags fair at $2.26; Clover dull; no receipts and $4.25. Receipts Flax dull. 20 bags Millet sold at $1.50.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts, 39 bbls; 73 bbls city at 19½c; Small lots selling at 19c.

ALCOHOL.—Quotable per gallon.

MILL STUFFS.—2 cars Shorts at 11½ del.; 10 tons Mid dlings at $12 on track.

POTATOES.—In limited demand and dull at 25@27½c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Prices and sales unchanged.

EGGS.—In good supply, and sales of 24 bbls at 16@16½c.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens, 4c. 37½@5 50 per doz.; Turkeys, 8c per lb.

LIVE STOCK.—Receipts, 18 cars cattle, and 6 cars hogs. The receipts of cattle were quite large, and the market was hardly as firm. Hogs were firm at yesterday's prices. The sales to-day were:

	In Cattle, averaging—				
3	Oxen		1317	lbs at	$5 85
2	Steers		1205		5 70
1	Steer		1290		5 75
1	Steer		1340		5 85
14	Steers		1361		5 85
1	Steer		1370		5 75
1	Steer		1390		5 75
1	Steer		1400		5 85
1	Steer		1410		5 85
1	Steer		1420		5 85
1	Steer	